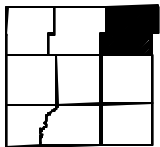


# Facilities & Services Needs Assessment:

# Lawrence Township



Sahm Park, Something for everyone...Tennis, disc golf, sand volleyball, and more. The property for W. S. Sahm Park was purchased in 1961 from Paul Robert and J. Melvin Masters. The park opened in 1963 with the name Northeastway. Then renamed W. S. Sahm in 1978, Sahm had been a CYO youth leader, an educator and served on the Board of Parks and Recreation.



1999

Department of Metropolitan Development  
Division of Planning

## **INDIANAPOLIS-MARION COUNTY**

Stephen Goldsmith, Mayor

### **CITY-COUNTY COUNCIL**

Rozelle Boyd - (*District #11*)

Carlton Curry - (*at large*)

Curt Coonrod - (*District #5*)

William Dowden - (*District #4*)

Ron Franklin - (*at large*)

Marilyn Moores - (*at large*)

William Schneider - (*District #3*)

Steve Tally - (*District #14*)

W. Tobin McClamroch - (*at large*)

### **METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION**

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Lillian Charleston

James Curtis, Sr.

Gene Hendricks

Walter Niemczura

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Robert Smith

Randolph Synder

### **DEPARTMENT OF METROPLITAN DEVELOPMENT**

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Chris Clark - *Marion County Heath Dept.*

Tom Crouch, - *FHRA, 38<sup>th</sup> & Shadeland,  
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Geo. Hamrick

Daniel C. Kloc - *Castleton Eastern Civic  
Organization*

Sgt. John D. Love - *Marion County Sheriff  
Department*

Annette Martin - *Lawrence Township Citizens  
Council*

John W. Martin - *Lawrence Township Citizens  
Council  
LTCC*

Morris Ratciff - *Lawrence Township Fire Dept.*

Chuck Ricks - *City of Lawrence*

Dona Sapp - *Indianapolis Public Schools*

Laura Scott *Community Association Far  
EastSide (CAFE, Inc.)*

Barbara Summers - *Community Hospital*

Rebecca S. Lightle - *Lawrence Township  
Emergency Assistance*

Guy E. Waddy

Katerine Waddy

Dr. Ed Williams - *MSD Lawrence Township*

# FACILITIES & SERVICES NEEDS ASSESSMENT: LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP

The Facilities and Services Needs Assessment is a master list of facilities and services with supporting maps and figures. This is not a plan that shows what facility or service should be located where. It is an assessment that looks at:

- current supply of the township's facilities and services;
- current demand for facilities and services,
- likely future levels of demand based on projected population, and
- a comparison of supply and demand to determine need.

The existing comprehensive land use plan for Lawrence Township was adopted by the Metropolitan Development Commission (MDC) in 1992. This Assessment is not an update of the land use plan; it will not make land use recommendations for specific parcels of land. However, the information contained in this assessment will provide background information that will be critical to the next comprehensive land use plan update.

## Issues Explored

### *Population scenarios*

Many service providers allocate their services based on the number of persons to be served or upon some other demographic factor such as age or income. To be able to make the best allocations, good demographic projections are needed.

### *Supply of facilities and services*

A simple formula for determining the need for additional facilities and service is the demand minus the supply equals the unmet need. (Demand - Supply = Need). The various service providers will have different ways of measuring supply. It may be

by number of facilities, by acres, by number of staff persons or by some other method. Determination of current supply is one of the most important pieces of background information to be collected.

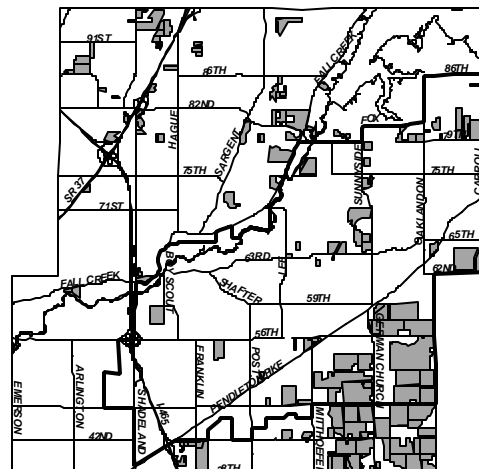
### *Demand for facilities and services*

Demand can be measured in a variety of ways and is a vital part of the assessment. Current demand and projected future demand are both highlighted in the assessment.

## Lawrence Township

Lawrence Township is located in the northeast portion of Marion County, and is over 30,000 acres in size. The City of Lawrence plays a significant role in the township as does the Fort Benjamin Harrison Area and Geist Reservoir. Lawrence Township has been one of the fastest growing townships in the county since 1960. If the township's growth rate continues to be as high as it has been over the past thirty years, the remaining undeveloped land will be developed within the next twenty-five years.

*Undeveloped land in Lawrence Township (Division of Planning, 1997)*



## SUMMARY OF EXISTING PLANS

Existing plans for Lawrence Township have been evaluated to provide background information and serve as a jumping-off point for this Assessment.

The plans evaluated are the:

- Lawrence Township Comprehensive Land Use Plan;
- Indianapolis Thoroughfare Plan;
- The Far Eastside Neighborhood Plan;
- 96<sup>th</sup> Street/Castleton Economic Development area Plan;
- Northeast Corridor Study- ConNECTions (in progress);
- Pendleton Pike Corridor Plan;
- 38<sup>th</sup> and Shadeland Area Plan;
- Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan;
- Indianapolis Greenways Plan and,
- Fort Harrison Base Reuse Plan.

### *Comprehensive Land Use (1992)*

The Comprehensive Land Use Plan is a detailed plan that guide's development for Lawrence Township and outlines the necessary steps for action. It recommends land uses (residential, commercial, industrial, parks, or special uses), lists Thoroughfare Plan priority improvements for township roadways, and identifies critical areas in the township that need special consideration.

The Township Planning and Development Goals include:

- Protect the Fall Creek Aquifer and its tributary aquifers from potential damage by recommending low intensity residential uses, open space, and parks and by requiring the use of sanitary sewers for all development in the vicinity of the aquifers;
- Protect the natural habitats of the endangered Indiana Bat, the Great Blue Heron, and other wildlife by limiting development in these areas;

- Protect all wetland areas from filling and/or draining activities associated with site development or pre-development;
- Limit further expansion of the Castleton commercial area to land already developed and/or zoned for retail uses. Rather than encouraging further expansion of commercial uses into residential area, promote continued reinvestment in and more intense use of Castleton's existing commercial core;
- Increase industrial development opportunities along Pendleton Pike;
- Promote quality industrial and commercial development along Pendleton Pike by applying the design standards and landscaping recommendations made in the Pendleton Pike Corridor Plan;
- Incorporate the recommendations made in the 38<sup>th</sup> & Shadeland Avenue Subarea Plan and the Pendleton Pike Corridor Plan into the Lawrence Township Plan;
- Anticipate the ultimate closure of Fort Benjamin Harrison, and provide for the eventual amendment of this plan by the adoption of a reuse plan for the fort area;
- Provide open space and recreation opportunities in the 42<sup>nd</sup> and Post Road area to offset the high residential densities which predominate there;
- Preserve significant open space, and provide for the ultimate development of recreation areas along Fall Creek, Mud Creek, and Indian Creek to serve existing and future residents of northeastern Lawrence Township;
- Regulate development in order to
  - a) enable the school system to keep pace with the growing school-age population;
  - b) enable the transportation, sewer, and water service system to meet further demands and,
  - c) allow the park system to meet future recreation needs.

### ***The Indianapolis Thoroughfare Plan (1999)***

The Thoroughfare Plan recommends the following priority improvements:

- Widening of Pendleton Pike from four lanes to six lanes between Shadeland Avenue and Sadlier Drive;
- Widening of Pendleton Pike from two lanes to six lanes between I-465 and Post Road;
- Widening of Pendleton Pike two lanes to four lanes between Post Road and Oaklandon Road;
- Widening of Binford Boulevard from four lanes to six lanes between I-465 and 47<sup>th</sup> Street. (The Lawrence Township portion extends from the township line to I-69);
- Construction of a four-lane primary arterial connector of 79<sup>th</sup> Street from Sunnyside Road to Oaklandon Road;
- Proposed pavement expansion of Lee Road from 71<sup>st</sup> Street to 56<sup>th</sup> Street;
- Proposed right-of-way expansion of 63<sup>rd</sup> Street, from Lee Road to County Line Road;
- Proposed widening of Sargent Road from Fall Creek to 96<sup>th</sup> Street and,
- Proposed right-of-way expansion of Oaklandon Road between 63<sup>rd</sup> Street to 86<sup>th</sup> Street.

### ***The Far Eastside Neighborhood Plan (1996)***

The Far Eastside area consists of residential neighborhoods that were platted in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s as a result of the post-war housing boom. A large number of apartment communities were built during the 1960s and 1970s. Many residents moved into the area to work at nearby factories and major employers such as Chrysler, RCA, Western Electric, Ford and Fort Benjamin Harrison.

A goal of the plan is to improve the housing stock in the Far Eastside through efforts that balance and maintain attractive, safe and quality places to live.

Another goal is to improve the economy of the Far Eastside by attracting positive private investments to improve and expand established business and encourage new business ventures.

The Far Eastside neighborhood is deficient in terms of the availability of parks. Compared to the rest of the county this area is in need of a twenty-two additional acres of park land. The residents of this area were also concerned with preserving and protecting stream corridors, wetlands, and wooded areas.

### ***96<sup>th</sup> Street/Castleton Economic Development Area Plan (1996)***

The 96<sup>th</sup> Street/Castleton Economic Development Area is a model of regional cooperation between multiple government agencies. The City of Indianapolis, City of Carmel, Town of Fishers and Hamilton County have worked closely together to make this project a reality. The goals of this plan are:

- Promote significant opportunities for the gainful employment of the citizens within the Economic Development Area;
- Attract a major new business enterprise to the City of Indianapolis;
- Require the proper use of the land within the area so as to best serve the interests of Marion County and its citizens;
- Provide adequate traffic lanes to improve street circulation;
- Benefit the public health, safety, morals and general welfare;
- Increase the economic well-being of the county and the state and,
- Serve to protect and increase property values in the county and the state.

### ***Northeast Corridor Study-ConNECTIONS (in progress)***

ConNECTIONS is an 18-month, transportation study of the region's most traveled corridor, this

section of the metropolitan planning area stretches from just south of downtown Indianapolis northeast to Noblesville. As such the area roughly follows the path of Fall Creek to Allisonville Road and north to Noblesville, incorporating all of Castleton and Fishers and parts of Carmel to the west and Lawrence to the east. This study will be complete in November 1999.

#### ***Pendleton Pike Corridor Plan (1987)***

The Pendleton Pike Corridor Plan provides a basis for both public and private investment decisions. It serves as a primary basis in preparing staff comments in rezoning and variance cases and for making decisions about capital improvements. The plan outlines what the City and all involved groups will need to do in order to implement the plan. The major plan recommendations are to:

- Increase the economic vitality of commercial uses by working to provide adequate incentives and guides for the maintenance and improvement of commercial establishments;
- Down zone C-5 parcels between Franklin Road and Post Road as well as Post Road northward to Fort Harrison to a C-4 or even less intense zoning classifications. This reduction in classification could alleviate the current proliferation of uses requiring large amounts of outdoor storage and or display;
- Provide a coherent pedestrian and vehicular transportation system which services the entire corridor;
- Develop a safe, secure corridor which fosters growth and development;
- Increase the level of involvement of businesses enhancing the physical aspect of the Pendleton Pike Corridor;
- Enhance the quality of acceptable light industrial uses which will not conflict with commercial aspects of the corridor and,
- Provide a coherent development of the corridor, which stresses proper zoning classifications to assist commercial growth,

while still protecting, and enhancing positive aesthetic improvement.

#### ***38<sup>th</sup> and Shadeland Area Plan (1986)***

The purpose of this plan is to provide guidelines for the coordination of resources and definition of neighborhood revitalization and development goals. Major plan recommendations are to:

- Increase the economic vitality of commercial areas by working to provide adequate incentives and guides for the maintenance and improvement of commercial establishments;
- Work toward providing more establishments oriented to area needs in those commercial areas which traditionally have served the role;
- Maintain and enhance the housing stock in the area, preventing further deterioration through conservation and rehabilitation activities;
- Provide a coherent pedestrian and vehicular transportation system which services the entire area;
- Increase the level of involvement of business and area residents in enhancing the physical aspects of the 38<sup>th</sup> and Shadeland area;
- Better integrate Gardner Park and other public facilities into the overall area by upgrading existing park facilities and increasing accessibility of public/semi-public recreation areas for area residents;
- Enhance the quality of acceptable light industrial uses which will not conflict with residential or commercial aspects of the area and,
- Provide a coherent development of the area that stresses proper zoning classifications to assist commercial growth, yet protect and maintain residential aspects of the area.

#### ***Pathways to the Future: Indianapolis - Marion County Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan (1999)***

This plan provides guidance to decision makers in the form of basic information, goals and

recommendations for the city's parks and recreation system.

The plan indicates that the total park acreage for Lawrence Township is split between the City of Lawrence (247 acres), the Department of Parks and Recreation (525.7 acres), and Indiana Department of Natural Resources (1,700 acres). To further the goal of acquiring adequate parkland for the township, the City of Indianapolis, has identified eleven potential sites with a total acreage of 2,193. Four of the eleven sites are very high priority.

#### ***Indianapolis Greenways Plan (1994)***

This plan is in the process of being updated. The Indianapolis Greenways plan describes the community's vision for an interconnected regional network of open space that supports and promotes recreation, fitness, and conservation. This network, known as the Indianapolis Greenways system, will benefit Lawrence Township.

#### ***The Fall Creek Corridor***

The corridor begins at the Geist Reservoir dam and ends by joining the White River north of downtown. The character of Fall Creek varies greatly between the areas west and east of I-465 in Lawrence Township. The land uses surrounding the corridor west of I-465 are primarily residential with major commercial activities along roadways; open space and residential uses predominate east of the expressway. In addition, Fort Benjamin Harrison lies within the corridor portion inside Lawrence Township.

The public vision for this corridor is to create a multipurpose greenway. Facilities for fishing, canoeing, hiking, and biking should be constructed, and existing facilities should be improved as necessary. Additional amenities such as

footbridges over drainage ditches, comfort stations, emergency phones, lighting fixtures, bridges over Fall Creek to link trails on both sides of the waterway, and directional signage should be installed to provide a safe environment for greenway users.

#### ***Indian Creek***

Indian Creek is a tributary to Fall Creek. The waterway is nearly all forested, and a number of wildlife habitat areas can be found adjacent to the corridor. About half of the seven mile corridor is surrounded by undeveloped land, while the rest is largely low to medium-density residential. The southern portion of Indian Creek corridor is dominated by Indian Lake.

The Indian Creek Neighborhood Organization envisions that this corridor would be designated as a conservation area established by individual property owners. Because of the wildlife in the area there should be no trails or water recreation allowed. Indian Creek should remain closed to the public and continue to be preserved by the Indian Lake Improvement Association. As development begins in the rural area, careful consideration must be given to preserving the quality of this corridor.

#### ***Mud Creek***

Mud Creek, flows from the county's northern border to Fall Creek. Because of the creek's proximity, development in Hamilton County directly influences the health of Mud Creek, the area surrounding the creek, and the wildlife that inhabits the area. Even though a large portion of the corridor lies among low-density residential development, the corridor has the feeling of being a natural, undeveloped area. Residential developers should respect the natural setting and take care to preserve it. Currently, there is no formal public recreation development along the creek.

#### ***Fort Harrison Base Reuse Plan (1995)***

The purpose of this plan was to guide the transfer of land and resources at Fort Harrison from military uses to civilian ones while meeting the needs of many interested parties.

The reuse plan is a suggested arrangement of proposed reuses with attention to their relationships and proportions to each other and the whole, on the basis of data, research, statistics and other information that was available and could be collected by the Fort Harrison Transition Task Force. Reuse Recommendations are as follows:

#### *State Park*

Approximately 1,700 acres, including nearly all of the natural areas of the Fort, the golf course, Officers' and Civilians' Club, Bachelors Officers Quarters and the Camp Glen Historic District buildings have been developed into a State Park.

#### *Housing for the Elderly*

It is recommended that several former barracks buildings be redeveloped as affordable housing for the elderly.

#### *Education*

Possibilities for using many of the Fort's classrooms, dormitories and dining hall for educational uses are still being explored. Several buildings are particularly well suited for this use. However the cost of renovation, demand and feasibility are as yet undetermined.

#### *Commercial Development*

Several hundred acres on the base are recommended for redevelopment for a wide variety of commercial uses, including office, retail, light industrial, warehouse, distribution and flex commercial.

#### *The Community Center*

The closure of Fort Harrison presents an opportunity to create a focal point for the City of Lawrence. It is suggested that this be accomplished by creating a concentrated core of commerce and employment at Fort Harrison (as is proposed in the reuse plan). However, it considered as a potential site to relocate city, township and county administrative offices.

#### *Transportation*

Several roadway projects and improvements are recommended that will help direct travel into Fort Harrison to help stimulate economic development and encourage the perception of Fort Harrison as the recreated hub of City of Lawrence activity. The extension of east 56<sup>th</sup> Street to Pendleton Pike is the most significant single recommendation. This project has been funded and construction started in 1999.

#### *Redevelopment Authority*

Lastly, the Fort Benjamin Harrison Transition Task Force (FHTTF) has initiated new legislation to create a special redevelopment authority to address the economic development and job creation goals of the State of Indiana, City of Lawrence and City of Indianapolis for Fort Harrison. It is recommended that the redevelopment authority apply for an Economic Development Conveyance (EDC) of the parts of Fort Harrison that will be reverting to local control. That mechanism, coupled with the opportunities available under recent changes in federal property disposal procedures that apply to closing military bases, should greatly enhance and accelerate the redevelopment effort.





## DEVELOPMENT OF POPULATION SCENARIOS

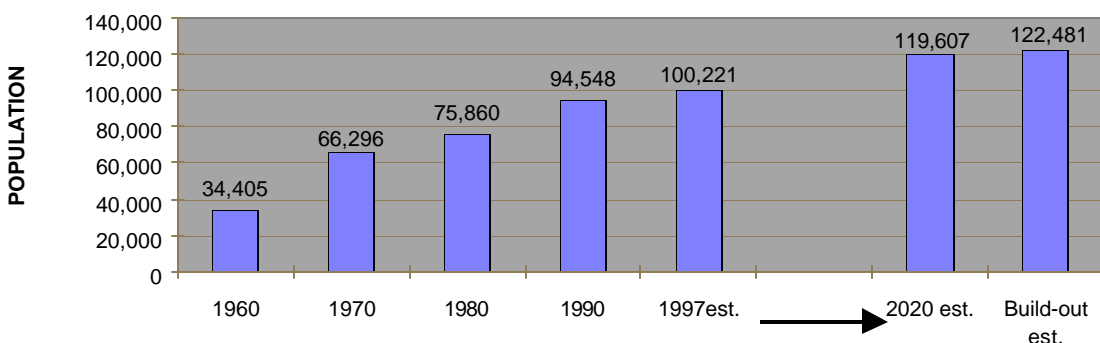
In this Assessment, population projections look at the year 2020 and at build-out population. Build-out population is the number of people anticipated to live in Lawrence Township in the year when every piece of property has been developed. The projections are based on the premise that development will occur as shown in the 1992 Lawrence Township Comprehensive Land Use Plan (with modifications for any recent developments that may have occurred differently than the plan recommended). Another assumption is that the average household size in the township will remain constant at the 1990 census level of 2.54 persons per household. This may cause the projections to be high, because the average household size may have decreased.

Determining when full build-out might occur is difficult due to the number of variables.

The economy, changing demographics, and provision of roads, sewers, water and other infrastructure all have a major impact on rate of development.

Three projections were made for the 2020 population: fast growth (119,607), medium growth (117,756) and slow growth (108,481). Each projection is based on the assumption that the current rate of growth will continue until the amount of available land decreases to a point where it becomes a limiting factor. At that point it is assumed that growth will slow to a rate similar to that of Washington Township. Washington Township was chosen because it is a suburban township that has nearly reached full development. The projections differ by the length of time that the existing rate of development will continue. The fast growth scenario will be used in the tables throughout the rest of this document. This scenario was chosen because the proposed redevelopment of Fort Benjamin Harrison could bring rapid growth to Lawrence Township.

*Historic and Projected Population for Lawrence Township (Division of Planning, 1999)*



## EXPLORATION OF STANDARDS FOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Local, state and national sources were researched to determine what standards currently exist for the provision of services and facilities. These standards were then applied to Lawrence Township as shown in the charts on the following pages.

Planning standards should not be the only method used for devising the demand for services and facilities in a community. Each community has distinctive needs that should be kept in mind throughout the planning process. Standards do not account for the “diverse conditions, populations, and values of Urban America.” (Gold, Seymour M., *Recreation Planning and Design* - McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1980.) They can be useful guidelines to follow when developing future plans, but only when the inherent limitations of standards are understood.

The use of standards to determine need for services and facilities have limitations. One limitation is the age of the standard and data being used. Standards can become outdated because people’s preferences change over time and technology improves.

Typical standards are not localized. Most standards are set at a national level and do not take into account factors that may affect the use of the standard at a local level.

The source of a standard can be a consideration. If a standard is issued from an organization that would benefit from the increased need of a service, the standard may be artificially high.

Some standards are not well defined. They can be construed to mean different things. For example, the standard for Emergency Medical Services, requires a certain number of vehicles per 1,000 population. However the type of vehicles is not defined. Whether the standard is for ambulances only, or a combination of ambulances, paramedic vehicles, and extraction vehicles, is not specified. This can cause a problem when defining what is really needed in an area.

Marion County’s townships are not walled-in communities that must provide all of their own services and facilities. Consumers of services and facilities are able to easily cross township boundaries to seek many of their needs. Also facilities located in Lawrence Township frequently serve persons from outside the township and vise-versa. Townships have been used for the Needs Assessments because in Marion County the townships are readily known geographic units and provide an easy way to think about issues that may be vary across the county.

### Localization

Most of the facility and service standards are nationally based. They should be considered guides. The uniqueness of every town, city and county, with their differing socioeconomic, climatic, geographic and cultural characteristics, makes it undesirable to apply all standards in the same manner in every community. In this assessment, localization of the standards was attempted through community surveys and public meetings.

### *Residents & Businesses Survey*

A community survey was conducted for the Division of Planning by IUPUI’s Polis Center and Public Opinion Laboratory. The survey was done by telephone to a random selection of 1200 Marion County households and 600 Marion County businesses. The residential survey is

statistically significant at both the county and township level. The business survey did not ask as many questions as the residential survey and is statistically significant only at the county level. Both surveys are accurate within five percentage points.

A representative sample of 145 Lawrence residents was surveyed. Among the Lawrence Township responses, police and fire services as well as schools and outpatient hospital care, were rated “excellent or good”. However, parks and library were rated “fair”.

### ***Focus Group Meeting***

On May 27, 1999 a meeting was held at Lawrence Central High school “Studio Theatre.” Representatives from the City of Lawrence, key public service providers and neighborhood organizations attended this meeting.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the adequacy of current facilities and services and, how they plan to meet the needs of the growing population. This meeting generated discussion about the current level of services and the impact future development will have on them. They also looked at opportunities to improve the township and the future quality of life.

The participant’s thought the most pressing facilities and services issues currently facing their township were: library facilities, transportation issues, parks and recreation facilities. Equally important were the preservation of existing business and the development of new retail and commercial businesses.

In the future the factors with the greatest influence on Lawrence Township are: parks and recreation, preservation and development of retail and commercial business, schools, higher education opportunities and fire services.

*Other issues that were briefly discussed at the meeting were as follows:*

- All participants felt that there was an adequate supply of school facilities in the township. There was a desire for decentralization of kindergarten in the future. This could make a difference in the facility needs of the future;
- There was a clear consensus among the group regarding the need for additional library facilities in the township. There are plans underway to meet these needs but the group felt currently that the township is being undeserved;
- The group was asked about their perception of the adequacy of fire services in Lawrence Township. No one expressed any special need. However, the chart on the following pages indicates that there is a need;
- Representatives from the southern part of Lawrence Township expressed a special need for crises intervention services/facilities and facilities for homeless in that area;
- Youth services were discuss in terms of recreation. There was a desire for additional small and medium size parks.
- The group expressed overall satisfaction with the law enforcement services/facilities currently in place in Lawrence Township. However, the representative from law enforcement agencies expressed the need for more Park Rangers;
- There was support for additional grocery stores, clothing stores and restaurants, especially in the southern part of Lawrence Township;

- The group expressed strong support for preservation of existing small businesses in order to maintain quality of life in the township. Related to this, there was also widespread support for redevelopment of older property to curtail blight;
- There was mild support within the group for affordable housing and daycare. Lawrence Township is one of the few townships with a wide range of housing types. Several churches in the area are providing affordable daycare;
- The participants foresaw a complete build-out of Lawrence Township and,
- There was concern among participants regarding adequacy of roadway and transit facilities in light of the rapid build-out occurring in the township. The group was informed that a northeast corridor transportation planning study was currently underway.

SURVEY RESULTS		
	Percent rating this service or facility as excellent or good	
	Lawrence Township Residents	Marion County Residents (Businesses)
Schools	79%	71% (Businesses 60%)
Libraries	68%	76%
Parks	59%	63%
Fire Services	91%	91% (Businesses 89%)
Law Enforcement	79%	70% (Businesses 81%)
Emergency Room Care	75%	71%
In-Patient Hospital Care	80%	81%
Out-Patient Hospital Care	82%	80%
	Percent rating the provision of this service or facility as adequate	
Youth Services	44%	46%
Affordable Housing	58%	57% (Businesses 59%)
Elderly Housing	48%	55%
	Percent rating as very to somewhat important in new developments	
Light Rail or Bus Service	92%	88% (Businesses 84%)
Bicycle and Pedestrian Routes	80%	81% (Businesses 75%)
Streets Connecting Subdivisions	71%	71% (Businesses 58%)
Sidewalks on Major Streets	90%	90% (Businesses 87%)
Source: The Polis Center, <u>Survey of Marion County Residents and Businesses on Public Facility Needs</u> , 1999		

### ***Public Meeting***

On July 1, 1999, a meeting of the general public was held. The purpose of this meeting was to present the information collected to date and to gauge the public perceptions of the adequacy of civic facilities and services.

The discussion from the public meeting coincided with the views expressed in the focus group meeting. Parks and the future build-out of Lawrence Township concerned the public in attendance.

Lawrence Township only has 6,330 acres of undeveloped land, based on 1997 aerial photography. The public thought that the redevelopment of the township is important to the quality and the future of Lawrence Township. The proposed transportation improvement and the redevelopment of the Fort Harrison area will help promote development in the southern part of the township.

## FACILITIES AND SERVICES ASSESSED

The following table and commentary are the results of comparing supply and demand of facilities and services. National, state and local standards have been applied to the current and projected population to determine the demand for facilities and services now, in 2020, and at

build-out. The tables show the current supply of services and facilities and then compares demand and supply to find need.

EDUCATION							
	Standard	Current Township Need (100,221 people)	Current Township Supply	Current Township Status +/-	Township Need in 2020 (119,601 people)	Township Need at Build-out (122,481 people)	Source of Standard
K-5 public K-8 private classrooms	1 classroom/ 24 students	434 classrooms	559 classrooms	+125 classrooms	507 classrooms	519 classrooms	A/B
*Middle School classrooms	1/25 classrooms	131 classrooms	211 classrooms	+120 classrooms	153 classrooms	188 classrooms	A/B
High School public & private classrooms	1/26 classrooms	296 classrooms	618 classrooms	+322 classrooms	346 classrooms	426 classrooms	A/B
K-5 public K-8 private staff	1 staff person/22 students	474 persons	1150 persons	+676 persons	553 persons	566 persons	A/B
Middle School staff	1 staff person/20 students	173 persons	406 persons	+233 persons	191 persons	235 persons	A/B
High School staff	1 staff person/19 students	405 persons	787 persons	+382 persons	473 persons	582 persons	A/B
K-5 public space 1-8 private	90 sq. ft./ occupant	829,170 sq. ft.	994,889 sq. ft.	+165,719 sq. ft.	968,400 sq. ft.	1,191,060 sq. ft.	A/B
Middle School space	120 sq. ft./ occupant	394,680 sq. ft.	481,245 sq. ft.	+8,656 sq. ft.	459,960 sq. ft.	564,960 sq. ft.	A/B
High School space	150 sq. ft./ occupant	1,155,900 sq. ft.	1,891,697 sq. ft.	+735,97 sq. ft.	1,350,000 sq. ft.	1,660,500 sq. ft.	A/B
Library book stock	varies with population	57,269 books	118,143 books	+60,873 books	67,281 books	68,346 books	C
Book Circulation	varies with population	801,176 books	802,242 books	+1,066 books	956,856 books	979,848 books	C
Source of Standard: A Burchell, Robert W. et al., <u>Development Impact</u> . Washington, DC: URL- the Urban Land Institute, 1994. B Indiana State Board of Education, <u>School Facility Guidelines</u> , September, 1995. C Practical Administration of Public Libraries by J.L Wheeler.							

### ***Education***

The above chart includes data from the public and private schools in Lawrence Township, although some students living inside Lawrence attend private schools out of their Township. According to 1996-1997 figures from the Indiana Department of Education, over 10% of Lawrence Township students are in private schools and only 0.9% are home schooled.

The current trend in education planning is the use of performance standards as the primary service level, measurement tool. The United States Department of Education emphasizes performance statistics to provide a picture of how well local education systems are doing. Examples of this type of measurement are student attendance, academic achievement and graduation rates. Although these are worthy tools, they do not measure resource requirements, which is what the above table attempts to do.

Notes:

- On the education table, Indianapolis Public School, John Marshall junior high school

students are not reflected in the chart because the school is located in Warren Township;

- Most of the private elementary schools do not have middle schools and were unable to provide an accurate square footage for their classrooms and,
- Located within the Lawrence Township High Schools are the kindergarten classrooms.

### ***School and Library Facilities***

The Indianapolis-Marion County Library has divided the entire county into library districts. Three districts serve Lawrence Township: Lawrence branch library, Emerson branch library and Warren branch library. The Central Library located downtown serves the entire county. An estimated 92% of Lawrence branch district fall within Lawrence Township. Approximately 18% of the Warren branch district and 36% of the Emerson branch district fall into Lawrence Township. The numbers used in the above table reflected these proportions.

## PARKS AND RECREATION STANDARDS

	Standard (#/people)	Current Township Need (100,221 people)	Current Township Supply	Current Township Status +/-	Township Need in 2020 (119,601 people)	Township Need at Build-out (122,481 people)	Source of Standard
Neighbor- hood Parks	1.3 acres /1000	130.26 acres	301.26 acres	+171 acres	155 acres	159 acres	D
Community (Magnet) Parks	6 acres /1000	601 acres	276 acres	-325.acres	718 acres	734 acres	D
State & Regional Parks	10 acres /1000	1002 acres	1893 acres	+891 acres	1196 acres	1591acres	D
Playground s	1 playground /2,500	41 playgrounds	19 playgrounds	-22 playgrounds	48 playgrounds	49 playgrounds	D/E
Outdoor Basketball Courts	1court /5000	20 courts	33 courts	+13 courts	24 courts	24 courts	D/E
Tennis Courts	1/2000	50 courts	36 courts	-14 courts	59 courts	61courts	D/E
Baseball Diamonds	1/5000	20 diamonds	18 diamonds	-2 d diamonds	24 diamonds	24 diamonds	D/E
Football Fields	1/20,000 fields	5 fields	8 fields	+3 fields	6 fields	6 fields	D/E
Soccer Fields	1/10,000	10 fields	34 fields	+14 fields	12 fields	12 fields	D/E
Softball Diamonds	1/5000	20 diamonds	11 diamonds	-9 diamonds	24 diamonds	24 diamonds	D/E
Golf Course	9 holes/ 25,000	36 holes	36 hole	—	42 holes	43 holes	D
Outdoor Swimming Pools	1 pool /20,000	5 pools	1 pool	- 4 pools	6 pools	6 pools	D
Picnic Shelters	1shelter /5000	20 shelters	8 shelters	-12 shelters	24 shelters	24 shelters	D
Trails	.15 mile/ 1000	150 miles	15 miles	-135 miles	179 miles	231miles	D
Recreation Centers	1 center /50,000	2 centers	2 centers	-	2 centers	2 centers	D
Cemetery	1/587 acres	171 acres	10.51 acres	-160.49	204	209	F

Source of Standard:

D Indianapolis Parks and Recreation (Indy Parks). Comprehensive Parks Plan Update 1999.

E Metropolitan School District of Lawrence Township & Indianapolis Public Schools (field observation). April, 1999.

F Current county level of service.

### ***Parks and Recreation Facilities***

The number of recreation facilities reported in the above chart is a combination of facilities that are provided at Indianapolis Parks, City of Lawrence

Parks and public schools. Not all facilities on public school property may be available to the general public. Facilities on private property such as churches and private schools that



may be open to the public are not reported in the above table.

The standards indicate that the township is doing well in providing many recreation facilities such as basketball courts and football fields. There are only four basketball courts in the parks and no football fields. This apparent contradiction may be explained by the fact that many of these facilities are located on school properties. Lack of access would lead to a perception of insufficiency. Lawrence Township is fortunate to benefit from having Fort Benjamin Harrison State Park within its boundaries. The State Park added amenities such as a golf course, recreational center, picnic shelters, playgrounds and additional trails. Indy Parks maintains three natural resource parks, inside Lawrence Township, Fall Creek Park, Skiles Test Nature Park and Woolens Garden. These parks do not have active recreational facilities, however they do have trails.

The City of Lawrence is currently in the process of expanding the number of soccer fields and adding football fields. There are many opportunities for organized sports within the township, however there is a lack of facilities for informal events. The focus group noted that the southern part of the township is in need of youth recreation. The lack of sidewalks in the 42<sup>nd</sup> and Mitthoeffer areas prohibits young children from using local parks.

### ***Cemeteries***

There are several small cemeteries located in Lawrence Township, but they are not large enough to handle the potential demand. However, there is a large cemetery, Washington Park East Cemetery, located in Warren Township.

MEDICAL							
	Standard (#/people)	Current Township Need (100,221 people)	Current Township Supply	Current Township Status +/-	Township Need in 2020 (119,607 people)	Township Need at Build-out (122,481 people)	Source of Standard
Physicians	1 Physician/ 3500	28.6 Physicians	278 Physicians	+249.4 Physicians	34 Physicians	35 Physicians	G
Dentists	1 Dentist/ 5000	20 dentist	93 dentist	+73 dentist	24 dentist	24.5 dentist	G
Mental Health Personnel	1 Profess/ 2000	50 Profess.	18 Profess.	-32 Profess.	60 Profess.	61 Profess.	G
Hospital Beds	1bed/ 250	401 beds	290 beds	-111 beds	478.5 beds	490 beds	G
Source of Standard: G Indiana Department of Health.							

### ***Medical***

Community North Hospital is located in Lawrence Township and has 799 physicians not included in the above calculations. The assumptions are that they serve other townships and hospitals as well. The 52 psychiatrists at Community North Hospital may satisfy the lack of an adequate number of mental health personnel indicated in the chart above. The inclusion of the hospital's staff puts the

township at +17 for current supply of psychiatrist and + 1048.4 physicians, more than enough through build-out. Fairbanks Hospital Inc and Charter Hospital of Indianapolis are also located in Lawrence Township. These two hospitals are not general health care facilities but do provide an additional 165 hospital beds for specific disorders only. Community North Hospital is also anticipating an expansion.

PUBLIC SAFTY							
	Standard	Current Township Need (100,221 people)	Current Township Supply	Current Township Status +/-	Township Need in 2020 (119,607 people)	Township Need at Build-out (122,481 people)	Source of Standard
EMS Full-time Personnel	4 full-time/ 1.5 mile radius	144 full-time staff	82 full-time staff	- 62 full-time staff	156 full-time staff	156 full-time staff	H
EMS Vehicles	1 vehicle/ 1.5 mile radius	12 vehicles	6 vehicles	- 6 vehicles	13 vehicles	13 vehicles	H
Police Personnel	1/500 people	200 Officers	297 Officers	+97 Officers	239 Officers	245 Officers	A
Police Vehicles	1/1667 people	60 vehicles	218 vehicles	+158 vehicles	72 vehicles	73 vehicles	A
Police Facilities	1 sq. ft./5 people	20,000 sq. ft.	57,776 sq. ft.	+37,732 sq. ft.	23,921 sq. ft.	24,496 sq. ft.	A
Fire Personnel	4 full-time/ 1.5 mile radius	144 full-time staff	82 full-time staff	- 62 full-time staff	156 full-time staff	156 full-time staff	H
Fire Vehicles	1 engine/ 1.5 mile radius 1 ladders 2.5 radius	12 engines 7 ladders	11 vehicles (7 engines, 2 rescues, 1 tanker and 1 aerial)	- 5 engines - 6 ladders	13 engines 8 ladders	13 engines 8 ladders	H
Fire Facilities	1 station/ 1.5 mile radius	12 stations	9 stations	- 3 station	13 stations	13 stations	H
Source of Standard: A Burchell, Robert W. et. al., <u>Development Impact</u> . Washington, DC: URL-the Urban Land Institute, 1994. H United States Fire Administration. Telephone Conservation. June 1999 (numbers needed per shift).							

### ***Public Safety***

Both the Lawrence Township Fire Department and the Indianapolis Fire Department provide EMS and fire services in Lawrence Township. On the chart, the Fire Departments show a deficiency in facility space, vehicles and in personnel but plans are underway for the building of a new fire station on German Church Road and the closing of another facility in Oaklandon. Therefore the numbers will change slightly in the near future. "Rural Metro" also provides emergency and non-emergency medical transport service to

Lawrence Township and the rest of Marion County.

Police protection in most of Lawrence Township is provided by the City of Lawrence Police Department and the Marion County Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff's Department provides approximately 199 personnel and 135 vehicles for Lawrence Township.